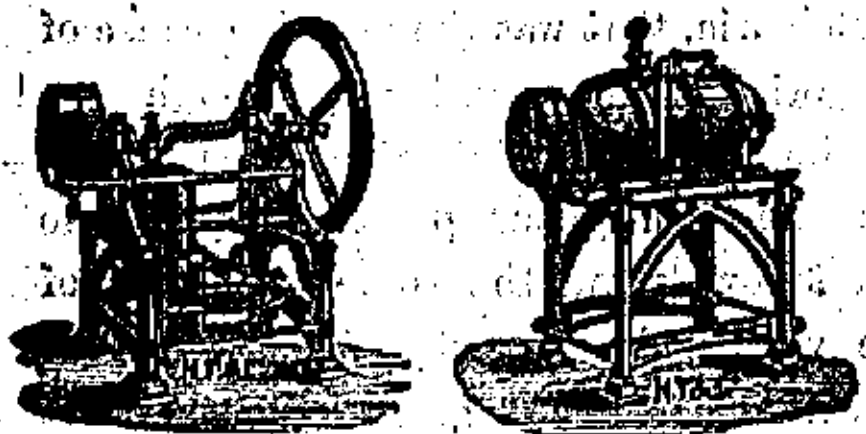


Intimations.

HAYWARD TYLER & Co.
For their Pamphlets on the Manufacture of
AERATED WATERS.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR

**SODA WATER MACHINERY.**

24 & 25, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakie that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcers of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and home-made food poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pork, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE POLISHING OF KNIVES, CUTTHROATS, AND ALL CUTTING TOOLS. IT REMOVES ALL GRASS, AND LEAVES THE KNIFE SHARP AND BRILLIANT. IT IS THE ONLY KNIFE POLISH IN THE WORLD.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50. EACH.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40. EACH, & 12. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITH'S SOAP, WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD, &c.

39, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3m77 1w 52t 2m78

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN HONG KONG FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 12 to 24 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month, on the 1st and 15th of each month. It contains a full and complete summary of the news of the month, and is a valuable addition to the collection of papers in China and Japan, containing in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per copy (postage paid 20 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to Geo. Murray Bain, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectionaries, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.

* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office,
17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
1676 1w 52t 1677

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne, that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's—See Times, July 14, 1884.

The public therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commended to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that this only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,

33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

1677 1w 26t 1jue78

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S

STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Yarmouth Bloaters,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
Beans and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED CIGARETTES,
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Puddings,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Sole Importers to the Colony,
50, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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1677 1w 52t 1jue78

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30m78 1w 52t 30m79

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, & Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Quins throughout the World.

8de77 1w 52t 7de78

BEAR'S
SMOKING MIXTURE

& **BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.**

CAUTION.—The public should be aware that this is never sold except in packets and containers of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. Birdseye. Opt Cavendish. Returns Tobacco. York River Tobacco. Carolina Rose. Havana Tobacco. Persian. Latakia Tobacco. Onions. Imperial. Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 50 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, Engineers.
23c, Forester Street, Hoxton, London, England.
22de77 1w 13t 22m78

A S T H M A
AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS

DATURA TABULA.
Prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, and sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-RIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLY-CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLY-CERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, ROSE, ROSE-LEAF, and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE, cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations will bear the name of the amended Trade Mark.

R. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 90, Strand, London.

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Intimations.

TO MAKE A TON OF FINEST ICE.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES, working continuously, and also in hot climates, and producing from 1 ton to 24 tons of chemically pure, and transparent ice per day, according to size. Yeass & Littmann's Improved Ammonia System—unrivalled and awarded the Grand Medal of Progress, at Vienna, 1873. Household Ice Machines, Water Cooling Apparatus for Breweries, Air Cooling Apparatus for Theatres, Stores, Government and other large buildings. Address for Illustrated Price Lists and Circulars.

Messrs. HEIDECCKE, LAUTH & Co.,
General Agents to the Manufacturers,
35, SEETHING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Agents Wanted.

16m78 1w 21 31m78

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16m78 1w 21 31m78

16m78 1w 21 31m78

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS.

Largest Stock in England. Lathes, Drills, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Screwing, Punching and Shearing Machines, Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every description, which for design and finish are unsurpassed. Lowest prices.

SCOTT BROTHERS,
HALFAY, ENGLAND.
16m78 1w 4t 16ap78

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16e78 1w 52t 16e79

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human ailments, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1860.

DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Dizziness, Spasms, Hypochondria, Irritability, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrass, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patents.

Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for:
Bombay Presidency D. S. KERRY & Co., Bombay.
Bengal. R. SCOTT, THEOPHILUS & Co., Calcutta.

STAMFORD & Co.,
HATFIELD & Co.,
J. CORRIE & Co.,
BARNES & Co.,
E. GILLOTT & Co.,
J. MATTHEW & Co.,
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong.

Medias Rangon Ceylon Singapore Hongkong Shanghai Funchi Yokohama Kobe Hongkong Higo and small Ports of China.

Not to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne can only be procured through the above appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal terms.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published admit of it; and the circulation justifies such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, Eastern Archipelago and the Far East generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (read references being given, when furnished), to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trainer's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extension of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of materials for an encyclopaedia, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's Shih King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o,

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.
For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"AMOEY"
G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap8

STEAMER "OXFORDSHIRE."

ALL CLAIMS against the above Steamer must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY Next, the 9th Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), ceased from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.
CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under a new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. P. & F. O. Commanded by PASQUALINI, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th April, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DE POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap18

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.
MORSE STAR, American ship, Captain J. U. Thomson.—Order.
PANTHER, British barque, Capt. R. H. Abbott.—Chinese.

HARK AWAY, British barque, Captain Fetha.—Russell & Co.
SEAS OF INDIA, British barque, Captain Holloway.—Adams, Bell & Co.

ASTLEY, British steamer, Captain D. Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
COCKRA, British ship, Capt. Spence.—Meyer & Co.

ANTHONY, American barque, Capt. W. B. Raymond.—Chinese.

LADAGO, American ship, Captain C. B. Firth.—Captain.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 5, 7 p.m., Dale, British steamer, 644, Jas. Thompson, Hatphong March 31, and Holhow April 4, General.—TURNER & Co.
April 6, China, German steamer, 648, Ackermann, Shanghai April 2, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
April 6, Chi On, Chinese gunboat, 1000, 7 guns, Lew Bueh, from Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow.
April 6, Ladago, American ship, 886, C. B. Firth, Yokohama March 18, Rice.—CAPTAIN.
April 6, Glenroy, British steamer, 1872, Donaldson, Saigon April 2, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
April 6, Radnorshire, British steamer, 1201, Thomson, Saigon April 2, Rice and Salt.—H. KIRK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 6, Quarta, for Saigon.
6, Standard, for Saigon.
6, Norma, for Swatow.
6, Janna Jamieson, for Keelung.
6, Hoi Cheong, for Bangkok.
6, Ningpo, for Shanghai.
6, Hailong, for Tamsui, do.
6, Emerald, for Manila.
6, China, for Canton.
6, Agamemnon, for London, do.

CLEARED.

Petrol, for Quinhon.
Douglas, for Coast Ports.
Malabar, for Guam.
Pearl, for Amoy.
Danube, for Bangkok.
Pernambuco, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Dale, from Haiphong and Holhow, 75 Chinese.
Per China, from Shanghai, 18 Chinese.
Per Glenroy, from Saigon, 7 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, Dr. Rogers.
Per Agamemnon, for London, Captain Thomsett, a.s. Capt. Coler, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn, 5 children and 2 servants, Miss Taylor, Messrs A. Perry, J. Penn, and Hamilton, and sundry Chinese for Straits, from Shanghai, Messrs Lancaster and Markwick.
Per Norma, for Swatow, 88 Chinese.
Per Danube, for Bangkok, 18 Chinese.
Per Quarta, for Saigon, 150 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Dale reports: On March 31st at 8.30 a.m., passed the steamer Zambonga bound in to Haiphong. Left Haiphong on the 4th at 7.30, and had fine weather.

The German steamer China reports: Had fresh N.E. winds with cloudy and foggy weather from port to port; last night hove-to for 12 hours outside the Ninepins.

The British steamer Glenroy reports: Fine weather with light Easterly winds until yesterday evening, when had fresh N.E. breezes.

The British steamer Radnorshire reports: Fine weather with light Easterly winds; nearing port had strong N.E. winds. On 5th inst. at 8 a.m. spoke the S. S. Anchor, 200 miles S.W. of the Looes.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.	Remarks.
Aug.			
14,	Regulus,	Cardiff	
Sept.			
8,	Andrea,	Flushing Roads	
Oct.			
2,	Anna Bertha,	Cuxhaven	
19,	Oscar,	Hamburg	
25,	Benedicta,	San Francisco	
Nov.			
1,	Ellisabeth Ostle,	Antwerp	
2,	Cadix (s.),	Liverpool	
2,	Johann Smidt,	London	
2,	Minna,	London	
3,	Elizabeth Shields,	Hamburg	
20,	Jetti,	Cardiff	
Dec.			
1,	Glengaber,	Flushing	
2,	Otto,	Hamburg	
4,	Devana,	London	
13,	Sir Harry Parkes,	London	
19,	Sedan,	Cardiff	
19,	Forward,	N ^o castle (N.E.W.)	
23,	J. R. Worcester,	London	
25,	G. B. S.,	Liverpool	

AT AMOY.

Sept. 1, Carl Wilhelm, Cardiff
Nov. 8, Catharina, Cardiff

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Londoun Castle. Glenasmole.
Viking. Birrness.

Penrith. Robert Henderson.
Miko. Doune Castle.
Wyo. Ben Accord.

At Liverpool.
Aurora (s.) Dromed (s.)
Mabel Clark. Victoria (s.)

At Glasgow.
Stanhope. Ocean King (s.)
Weymouth (s.)

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For QUINHOON and SAIGON.—
Per Petrol, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SAIGON.—
Per Pernambuco, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Amoy, at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per Atholl, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per Orissa, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Benedit, at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Per Bellona, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet Geelong, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 11th April.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 10th April.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 11th April.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindley, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with LATE FEE of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, March 28, 1878. ap11

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Geelong, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th April, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap11

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Peiho will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Suez, Aden, Alexandria, New Zealand, Tamsui, Pili, Aden, Socatra, Réunion, Mauritius, St. Paul, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 17th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 18th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, April 4, 1878. ap18

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burton, The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, Acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 8 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Seaside Free Church.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Douglas for Coast Ports.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

6 p.m.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 9:—
Noon.—Furniture Sale, &c., at Mr. Brocton's residence, Albany Terrace.
Claims against the Oxfordshire must be sent in to the Agents on or before this date.

WEDNESDAY, April 10:—
Goods per Djennah undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

THURSDAY, April 11:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, April 18:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841. 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
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OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.05 p.m.

BIRTHS.
At Hongkong, on the 6th April, the Wife of Mr. G. K. LAMBERT, of a Son.

At Shanghai, on the 31st March, Mrs. D. T. BLACK, of a Daughter.

DEATH.
At Shanghai, on the 30th March, Mr. WILHELM LUDWIG RUTENBERG, aged 32 years.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

THE telegrams of the last few days have been a little less warlike in tone and, consequently, less exciting. Beyond announcing further changes in the British Ministry, necessitated by the resignation of Lord Derby, they have furnished us with little news of importance affecting the position of affairs in Europe.

Lord Derby, having retired from the Ministry, his duties are undertaken by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for the War Department, and Colonel Stanley, one of the two Conservative members for North Lancashire, enters the Ministry as the successor of Mr. Hardy in the Pall Mall Office. The first statement of Reuter's that Lord Stanley had been appointed Secretary of State for the War Department was obviously a mistake, because Lord Stanley of Alderley is well known as a Liberal. He has, indeed, we believe, accepted office under a Liberal Government, and his recent attack upon the present Administration with reference to the troubles in Persia can hardly yet be forgotten. The Ministry, which, with the resignation of Earl Carnarvon and the appointment of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as his successor, has undergone some important changes, now stands as follows:—

First Lord of Treasury.—Lord Beaconsfield.

Lord Privy Seal.—Duke of Northumberland.

Lord High Chancellor.—Lord Cairns.

Lord President of Council.—Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Chancellor of Exchequer.—Sir Stafford Northcote.

Secretary of State for Home Department.—Mr. Cross.

Secretary of State for Foreign Department.—Marquis of Salisbury.

Secretary of State for Colonial Department.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bt.

Secretary of State for War Department.—Colonel F. A. Stanley.

Secretary of State for Indian Department.—Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

First Lord of Admiralty.—Mr. W. H. Smith.

Postmaster-General.—Lord John Manners.

Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Mr. James Lowther.

These statements form the Cabinet at the present moment, and practically control the affairs of the British Empire. Their advice is all-powerful with the Sovereign, who has the power to declare war against any foreign power without asking the permission of Parliament. Inasmuch, however, as Parliament passes the Mutiny Act for only one year, the Queen and her Ministers would eventually have no control over the army and navy unless Parliament chose to re-enact the Mutiny Act year by year; consequently although the Queen may declare war, it is the people, through their representatives in Parliament, who say whether a war shall be carried on, and no Minister would advise his Sovereign to declare a war unless he was well assured of its popularity. The expenditure for military and naval purposes has also to be annually voted

by Parliament. Lord Salisbury is a man of great energy, ability and decision, and the foreign affairs of the country may be safely entrusted to his care.

Austria, we are told, has sent a reply to the British circular couched in equally decisive terms. That circular declared the refusal of the British Government to consider a portion only of the peace conditions, and it would appear from the telegram in question that Austria is entirely with England in the matter.

The declaration by Germany that she will not enter the proposed Congress without England, while satisfactory in itself, is a little singular because one could hardly imagine Germany and Russia holding a Congress and settling the Eastern Question by themselves, while the Powers most interested—Austria, England, and probably France and Italy—remained out in the cold, most respectful and gratified observers of the proceedings.

Germany, with great good sense, is evidently anxious not to become embroiled in the difficulties on the side of either party, but her present declaration will not be without its influence at St. Petersburg. The recent utterances of Prince Bismarck, if they represent the feelings of his Government, are in themselves ample assurances of the neutrality of Germany should a resort to arms ultimately ensue. Germany can, in point of fact, have no interest in the annihilation of the Turkish Empire and the aggrandisement of a neighbour, who is already a rival of herself in military prowess, and whose territories adjoin the weakest of her lines of frontier. The occupation of new Bulgaria, which her boundaries extending far south of the Balkans, by Russian troops until an impossible war indemnity has been paid, would make the whole country a Russian satrapy, and doom Turkey in Europe to annihilation.

Russia knows that Austria was never better prepared for a campaign than she is at the present moment. We have on a previous occasion referred to the statement made in an American telegram that plans had been prepared for the concentration of an Austrian army of 600,000 men within a fortnight. The report is perhaps misleading as to what Austria could actually do, but it is at least significant of the colossal efforts that country would be able to put forth in a struggle with Russia. The Commander-in-chief is the Archduke Albrecht, a soldier of renown, and the victor in the stubborn fight with the Italians at Custoza. The tactical and administrative systems of the army are said to be good; the officers are well trained, and, in point of material, the army is admirable. The rifle is breech-loading, and known as the Werndl, and, though not equal in range to the Martini, is a good weapon. As to the artillery, field and horse batteries are armed with the new Unruh's steel-bore, breech-loading, rifled guns, and it is said that on the whole the Austrian guns are the best in Europe, even better than the new French army guns.

Turning to the volume before us, we become aware at once that it is not a dry, tabulated, scientifically formulated treatise, but one that is, in every sense of the word, popular. The main body of the work appeared some twenty years since in the columns of a London paper. Published subsequently in book form, Dr. Edkins' sketches met with a large circulation and were the means of diffusing in a very pleasant way a large amount of information on a much misunderstood subject. The whole of these papers have been carefully revised, and much information added, together with several new chapters. One of these, the second, treats of the Imperial Worship. The learned writer informs us here that "The Emperor is the high priest who acts personally or by deputy in all the public sacrifices performed for the sake of obtaining rain or securing freedom from calamities. His position then is like that of the patriarch in the religion of Genesis. He combines the offices of chief magistrate and high priest." This will present the son of Heaven in a new light to many readers. It is also very suggestive to learn that "the idea of a sacrifice [in China] is that of a banquet; and when a sacrifice is performed to the supreme Spirit of Heaven, the honour paid is believed by the Chinese to be increased by inviting other guests. The Emperor of China has invited his ancestors to sit at the banquet with Shang-ti, the supreme ruler." Copious and interesting details are given of the various offerings and of the manner in which they are presented, together with remarks upon the reasons for variations in these, which show how difficult it is to find solid standing ground amidst the nebulous mass which constitutes the religion of China. It may be this very nebulousness which accounts for the peculiar form of Dr. Edkins' papers. Instead of a detailed description of each of the three great religions in succession, he groups them together and shows their mutual interdependence and interaction upon the Chinese mind in reference to Literature, Philosophy, Social Life, Man's Views of God, Morality, Sin and Redemption, and Immortality, and Future Judgment. The result is a judicious avoidance of detail, in accord with the recommendation of Chapter V., as explaining lucidly how it is that a Chinaman performs the mental feat of holding at once three contradictory religions. Anecdotes are freely interspersed which impart an air of liveliness, and make the whole work most interesting to the general reader. The student will regret the absence of an index, which, combined with the lack of severe systematic treatment, makes it exceedingly difficult to use the book as a work of reference; and we hope that in a future edition this serious defect will be remedied. The whole is full of suggestive matter.

The Chapters on the present position of other religions in China are very impartially written, conveying much useful information about the introduction and progress of Mahomdianism, Judaism and Roman Catholicism. In the brief notice of Protestantism, which concludes the sketch of the Taiping insurrection, the author's estimate of the present number of the converts is far below the real state of the case; instead of being only ten times as numerous as in 1858 (when they amounted to over 1000) they have been multiplied nearly twenty fold. Those who are sanguine as to the rapid spread of western views through the agency of the press will find much to temper their expectations. Speaking from experience of a journey to Woot-shan, commenced in 1872, Dr. Edkins found at three days' distance from Peking, complete ignorance as to works on Western Science prevailing amongst reading men. With his remarks on this subject we will close the present notice. On asking if they had heard of Cheng-chung-shi, a work in three volumes, published by the Emperor's first son, to Europe, Protestant

War on the old historical battle fields favoured of nature, so perversely blasted by man!

Yet may we not still extract an optimistic interpretation from these latest tidings? May we not hope that the position last assumed by Austria, ostensibly in full support of England, evinces a real purpose to avert War by a quasi-warlike attitude vis-à-vis the Russo-Turkish settlements, in order to impose a compromise upon all the parties in question that shall substantially satisfy the amour propre of each, and still not unduly circumscribe the emancipation of Bulgaria, that was the pressing cause of the original intervention (although the proximate one was the actual uprisings of the other contiguous peoples) of all the Great Powers and the ostensible motive of the war undertaken by Russia; but of which Austria shows great jealousy. Let us hope that thus, at this the twelfth hour, the thistles and thorns of

now deceased, they replied that they had not. A work like this, elegantly written in prose and poetry, fits to read far in Chinese society. The Chinese conductors of the book trade do nothing to push the circulation of new works. A few hundred copies are sold in Peking; that is all. None of our visitors had heard of the motion of the earth. Our teaching permeates slowly among the reading class through the general poverty of the people, the deadness of trade, the want of newspapers, the stagnation of ideas, and the absence of rapid and regular traffic.

We may add that the volume is handsomely got up, and printed in good bold type, and is calculated to form a very agreeable companion on a summer holiday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed that Bishop Burdon will preach at the forenoon service in the Cathedral to-morrow.

THE S. S. *Agamemnon* carried away quite a number of old residents to-day, and her decks were crowded with friends to wish them good speed.

MR. H. L. DENNIS filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day on behalf of Look Amoo, a stocking seller, with liabilities to the amount of \$504.91. The case was set down for hearing on Friday, the 21st instant.

THE vessel we stated last night as undergoing repairs should have been the *Queenland* and not the *Singapore*. The latter vessel is still hard and fast, and there is very little hopes of raising her. The repairs of the *Queenland* are estimated at \$2,000.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before His Lordship the Acting Chief Justice, Li Ayut passed his third examination in bankruptcy. He was ordered to come up in a fortnight for his final discharge. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. E. Sharp) appeared for the bankrupt.

THE market value of Bank shares may now fairly be regarded as the Political Barometer of Hongkong. When the very warlike messages of a few days ago arrived, the shares were going begging at 50; they are now 55.

We learn that the subscriptions entered by the Chinese on behalf of the Famine Fund in the North this year amount to about \$31,000. Whether or not this sum includes any received from Canton and Macao, we are not in a position to say; but the result is the same, viz., that the Chinese, if properly governed, are capable of developing much of the higher qualities of our civilization.

THE Chinese Revenue cruiser *Ling Feng*, Captain Farrow, left here on the 28th ultimo, under orders for Hoihow and Pakhoi, to fetch the Customs Commissioners from those places. When the *Dale* left Hoihow on the 4th instant the *Ling Feng* had not yet entered an appearance at that port, although she must have been there nine days on voyage. She may have gone after pirates, or possibly have gone direct to Pakhoi.

BREAK-DOWN OF THE ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER "SYDNEY."

We regret to learn that the P. & O. Str. *Nizam*, bringing the London mails to the 1st of March, has met with an accident which has completely disabled her, about 150 miles to the South of Cape St. James. A Government steamer was to have been despatched from Saigon to tow her to that port. Particulars of the accident are not stated; but it is presumed that the mishap must have taken place on Wednesday, and that a day or two was expended in sending an open boat to Cape St. James. (A steamer launched would be very handy in such cases.) Unless, therefore, some private steamer happens to be coming up, we need not be surprised if the mail does not reach Hongkong before the next French steamer. We note, however, that the str. *Altona*, *Parise*, and *State of Alabama* were at Saigon when the *Radnorshire* left, and the *Marina* was in the river bound up.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. Co. has courteously forwarded to us the following:

"I am sorry to inform you that the *Nizam*, with the next English mails, has broken down and is anchored about 150 miles from Cape St. James. A steamer has been sent from Saigon to take her in tow."

One of the witnesses (Yung Aym) in the *Devolution* larceny case to-day was rather troublesome, and he refused to be sworn as a Chinaman. He persisted in taking hold of the Bible, although admitting he was no Christian. This man was several years in the Colonies, and has acquired a smattering of English. He has now thoroughly alienated himself from his country, ignoring both costume and pigtail; and so judge by his behaviour in Court to-day, he felt aggrieved when requested to make the declaration usually required of Chinese in our law courts. He is what is commonly known as a "Colonial Jack," and is doubtless considered an authority on all colonial matters by his countrymen. He said, when requested to make the usual Chinese declaration—"I do never judge, and never

plow-speekee, my no sayee China custom;" and it was only after a quarter of an hour's parleying that he could be induced to comply with the requirement of the Court.

The following notification, signed by Mr. J. M. Price as Acting Colonial Secretary, appears in the *Government Gazette* of to-day:

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following Regulations under Section XII of the Post Office Ordinance, 1876, for facilitating the Local Delivery of correspondence, and for establishing a Local Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packages.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Hainan, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lb. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, "Parcel, containing no letter," but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosives, Substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iro, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Police Intelligence.

(Before O. V. Creagh, Esq.)
6th April, 1878.

LARCENY.

Choi Ayan, a water coolie, was sentenced to 4 weeks' hard labour for stealing a bucket.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chu Atong, a coolie, was sent to 7 days' hard labour for being found in the unlawful possession of a piece of wood.

ASSAULTING A PRIESTESS.

Wak Asam, a coolie, was charged on a summons with assaulting one Tam Anui, a priestess. The complainant stated that she was a Buddhist nun and lived at Hung Tak Lane, next door to the defendant. On the 4th inst., the defendant's wife asked complainant to lend her money; this she refused, when the defendant's wife got angry and abused and beat complainant. The defendant then came and slapped the complainant, and his wife bit her finger. The complainant's story was corroborated by a widow who resided in the same house. The defendant stated that several women were beating his wife who was lying in the street. He denied having touched the complainant. —Fined 50 cents or 3 days' imprisonment, and ordered to find one surety in \$5 to keep the peace for 3 months.

MORE ASSAULTS.

Lum Ahoh, a coolie, was fined \$1 for assaulting one Yung Aym, a sugar boiler at the Refinery.

THE "DEVOLUTION" LARCENY CASE.

U Aum, alias Sha Ayon, was charged on remand with stealing \$172 from one of the passengers on board the S. S. *Devolution* during her passage from Singapore to this port. The evidence of Yung Chin pu (the man to whom the money belonged), Yung Aym's friend, and the cook was taken and the case concluded, but as the facts are so well known we refrain from giving the evidence. The case was then adjourned until Monday next, in order to get the depositions signed.

China.

SHANGHAI.

We print below a set of Regulations which appear to have been lately drawn up at Peking by the Chinese Government in concert with the Foreign Ministers, and are sincerely glad to welcome this proof that the state of the River has had some attention from the authorities. The Regulations appoint the Harbour-Master conservator, and give him power to prevent all encroachments within the limits of the port. The duty of the Chinese Government to undertake such further works as may tend to remedy the deterioration of the harbour is also recognised, and we trust that such representations will now at once be made by the Harbour-Master, either of his own motion or with the support of the Treaty Commission, will lead to the early employment of a designer to improve the rapidly narrowing channel.

—All questions regarding the conservation of the Harbour are committed, in the first instance, to the Harbour-Master.

2nd.—The authority and control of the Harbour-Master, as hereinafter defined, extend to that part of the River opposite the City, the suburbs, and the Foreign Settlements, and to that part of the South China Creek between the Settlements.

3rd.—Within these limits, no stone, earth or other solid structure, or filling in or deposit of waste or other material upon either bank of the said River or Creek shall be permitted hereafter beyond lines which shall be established and marked out by the Harbour-Master. The Foreign Consular Body will be requested to appoint a Committee or Delegate to co-operate with the Harbour-Master and Chinese territorial authorities in the determination of such lines.

4th.—Within the same limits, no new wharves, jetties or piers, shall be constructed or placed, excepting with the permission of the Harbour-Master first had and obtained, and in accordance with plans approved by him.

5th.—The Harbour-Master may require the removal, by the party responsible, of any obstruction to the free course of the River, or any encroachment upon it made in contravention of the two preceding rules. Where the responsible party refuses compliance, the Harbour-Master will himself remove the obstruction or encroachment, and will recover the expenses attendant thereon by process in the appropriate Courts.

6th.—Any vessel, foreign or native, observed throwing ballast, or into the water, will be fined 100 taels for each offence.

7th.—It shall be the duty of the Harbour-Master to report to his superior officers, either upon his own motion or upon representation made to him, what other or further measures or works may be necessary or desirable to prevent the deterioration of the Harbour as a result of natural or other causes. The direction of all such works is the affair of the Chinese Government, which will also provide the necessary funds.

FATAL FIGHT ON BOARD THE "ANCHOISES" AT SHANGHAI.

Late on Friday night a disturbance occurred on board the O. S. S. Co's steamer *Anchoise*, moored alongside the Hongkong Wharf, resulting in the boatwain, James Smith, being fatally stabbed, and in the apprehension of Charles Roberts, a sailor, charged with having caused his death. During the evening, it seems that some of the crew were ashore, and two of them, at least, returned on board under the influence of liquor. Roberts appears to have spent the evening at the Boat's Head, in company with two men belonging to the American war-vessel *Monocacy*. He returned on board about half past ten o'clock. At this time the quartermaster on duty, a man named Cavanagh, along with the baker and a sailor named Rogers, were in the baker's shop, joking and chaffing over a bottle of "Old Tom" gin. Roberts joined the party, but he asserts that he refused to have anything to drink with them. The joking and chaffing were continued, and as Roberts says, they commenced to quarrel with each other, and Cavanagh struck him too heavily, which resulted in a fight between the two on the deck. Cavanagh denies that he struck Roberts, who he alleges challenged him out to fight without any assigned reason. Be this as it may, Roberts and Cavanagh left the baker's shop and fought two or three rounds in what is known as the alley-way. A sailor named Thomas Quinn, brother to the baker, came up and interfered, whereupon Cavanagh ceased operations with Roberts, and commenced fighting with Quinn. Soon afterwards the boatwain made his appearance, apparently having been attracted to the place by hearing the noise, and he immediately interposed, with the view, as is supposed, to terminate the quarrelling. A voice warned him to "Stand off, boatwain, or you may get what you won't like," but he took no notice of it. The result was that he and Roberts got in contact, and were seen fighting together. By this time Cavanagh and Quinn had finished their encounter; and what seems most strange, those who had been looking on up to this point appear to have gone away; for nobody, so far as we could learn, actually saw the subsequent proceedings which culminated in the boatwain's death. Cries of "murder" and "help" were soon afterwards heard by two or three of the crew. The first person who appears to have heard them was a seaman named Swindles, who, proceeding in the direction whence the sound came, heard Roberts, who was then in an upright position, call out "murder," and instantly fall on the deck, flat on his back. At this time the boatwain was lying motionless on the deck in a pool of blood, and Swindles, seeing something dark on his shirt, procured a light from the galley, and then discovered that he was dead, having been stabbed in the region of the heart. Roberts was lying at a distance of about five feet away, to all appearance insensible. Swindles informed the Captain (Captain Jackson) and the chief officer of what had taken place; and several members of the crew soon gathered round. The Doctor from the steamship *Agamemnon*, belonging to the same company, which was lying near, was sent for, as were also the police. Lying near to Roberts was found a sailor's sheath knife, with a pointed blade, four and three-quarter inches in length, which was supposed to be the weapon which caused deceased's death. When the Doctor arrived, he examined the body and probed the wound; but could do nothing but place the knife on the deck. At this time Roberts had left the deck and gone into the fore-cabin, and from what the Captain was told he had him and also Thomas Quinn, who was using very violent language, put in iron to await the arrival of the Police.

It was ten minutes past midnight when the chief officer arrived at the Hongkong Police Station with news of the occurrence, and five minutes afterwards Inspector Stripping, with a staff of men, were on board the steamer. Roberts and Quinn were both conveyed to the Police Station, where the former was charged with having feloniously stabbed and killed the boatwain, and the latter with being drunk and disorderly and using threatening language to the Captain. Roberts' trousers and pants on the thighs were found to be saturated with blood, and he was supplied with others. His complaint of pain on the chest was examined, but it was found that it was not serious, but marks of violence, we understand, could be discovered except two finger-nail marks some distance from where he said he felt the pain.

The body of the boatwain was not removed, but left, in accordance with the custom long since obsolete in England, on the deck in the position in which it was first found, until it had been viewed by the Coroner and Jury at half-past eight o'clock the following morning; a watch being merely put over it. A post mortem examination was then made by Dr. Johnston, and, we understand, it was found that the stab had not pierced the heart but severed an artery on the uppermost side. From the appearance of the wound, a casual observer would conclude that the knife had penetrated up to the hilt.

Deceased, we hear, was a sober, respectable man, and generally liked by all on board. He was a middle-aged man, and leaves a wife and two children.

An inquest was opened on the body of deceased by the Coroner, R. A. Mowat, Esq., at half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and in the forenoon of the same day Roberts and Quinn were taken before Mr. Mowat at the Police Court. Both inquiries were adjourned. —N. C. D. News.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Channel swim feat is (says the *Folkstone Express*) again to be attempted during the ensuing season by a gentleman amateur. A rather heavy wager of no less than 500L to 100L has been made by two gentlemen well-known in sporting circles against a successful accomplishment of the task.

The Germans, who have earned a name as scientific soldiers, have been experimenting with the electric light with a view to making good use of this valuable means of illumination in warfare. Already in the last Franco-German war, the engineers at Mont Valérien and other forts around Paris found an application of the electric lamp, employing the same at night for sweeping the glacis in front with the piercing rays of this vivid light, the defenders being in this way secured against surprises or night attacks. The Germans are now trying to find out whether by lighting up the enemy's position at night time, they are able to see well enough to direct a fire against his batteries after daylight has ceased. As a rule, belligerents hope to make good, under cover of the night, any breach that has been made in their works during the day by the enemy's fire, and this of course they would be unable to do if the firing never ceased. At Metz it has been found that points out of electric range can be illuminated by the electric light at night time with sufficient clearness to permit gunners to take aim with accuracy.

A telephone apparatus has just been fixed at Windsor Castle, providing communication between the Palace and Royal Navy. The apparatus, it is understood, works satisfactorily.

Prince's Islands, or Prinsep, off which last week the English ironclads were anchored, are to many men of business at Constantinople what the settlements on the Thames are to business London, on the Mersey to Liverpool, on the Clyde to Glasgow. They are inhabited for the most part by Greeks, who proceed to their offices and counting-houses at Stamboul by the morning boat—an hour's journey—and who come back when business hours are over, clicking metaphorically golden guineas in their pockets, to their delightful villas, set in the most picturesque gardens, and refreshed by the most perfect atmosphere. Save for the babble of foreign tongues, and the intermixture of Western and Eastern costume, one would scarcely know life in Prinsep during the summer from life in the most favoured districts of England.

Several of the Welsh papers are talking about Mr. Stanley being a Welshman. He was born, it appears, in Denbigh. His mother now resides at a place called Glasgow, near to Bodolwyddan, upon the old road from St. Asaph to Abergelle, and about two miles from St. Asaph. She bears the name of Jones. Mr. Stanley has a half-brother living in Liverpool, and a sister (a Mrs. Hughes) living at Wrexham.

At the present juncture, when all the great Powers are applying for permission for their war ships to enter the Dardanelles, it may be interesting to notice the number of fighting vessels each nation can bring into action. England comes first with 17 ironclads, besides two buildings, and with the two Turkish vessels just bought by the Admiralty. Of course, of this number, many, like the *Warrior*, are entirely obsolete; but it is estimated by competent authorities that 23 of our ironclads are entitled to rank in the first class among the fighting ships of the world. France holds the second place, with 35 ironclads, of which 16 are first-class. Of the 14 armoured ships in the Austrian navy, 6 are first-rate; and among the 15 ironclads of Italy is the *Duilio*, the strongest and most heavily-armed vessel in existence. Germany has the nucleus of a fleet in 18 ironclads, 5 of which, however, are incomplete. Russia has 23 ironclads afloat, including "Popovics" and monitors, and 4 buildings; Turkey, at the commencement of the war, had 19 ironclads of various descriptions. Spain has 7, Denmark 5, Greece 1, Holland 19, some of which are very fine ships, and Sweden 21, all of which are small, and only intended for coast defence.

Mudania Bay, into which the ships of the Mediterranean squadron, under the immediate command of Admiral Hornby, retired from Prince's Islands, is situated on the Asiatic shore of the Sea of Marmora, thirty-five miles due south of Constantinople. The bay or gulf is about twenty miles long from west to east, and has an average width of from six to eight miles from north to south. But although spacious, the bay affords very little shelter and bad anchorage for ships. The depth of water along its shores is very great, there being from twenty to thirty fathoms close to the land. Westerly winds throw in a heavy swell, while northerly winds raise a short breakers.

At Mr. A. P. P. P. of Singapore, contributions to the February number of the *Geographical Magazine* a second instalment of his interesting account of his journeyings among the savages of Central Formosa in 1866-67. Among other matters, he mentions having seen a kind of religious ceremony performed by the women of La-ru-lu, which is dying out among the Peopos living near the Chinese. A large reaping tub was brought out, and placed on the top to form a stage. On each side were two upright bamboos, with a cross-bar fastened to both. A wise woman—adorned with beads and dressed in a kind of surplice made of the hempen cloth manufactured by the Peopos, with bells in the border—danced on the tub, surrounded by a circle of girls and old women, who with hands joined, went round the tub singing a monotonous dirge. The woman on the stage at first danced slowly, but increased her pace, the song meantime getting louder and louder. She at length appeared to get fatigued, fell down, and lay in a trance; she was supposed to show by this utterance the favourable time to carry on a raidwork during the next moon. Mr. P. P. P. writes that the young women of the tribe

age initiated into the mysteries of this ceremony. From a note appended to the paper, we learn that as far back as 1638 Candidius, a Dutch pastor then resident in Formosa, describes exactly similar customs among the aborigines of the sea-coast near Taiwan-foo. The religious rites were wholly in the hands of women, who went through the song and dance and ecstasy, and foretelling of good and bad weather, as spoken of by Mr. P. P. P. Their temples were similar to those found among the Bangas, viz., a house without visible idol, except the skulls and half of their enemies slain in battle, though Candidius mentions the worship of the idols presiding over the four quarters of the heavens. Close contact with the Chinese has wholly destroyed these customs, and they now exist only amongst the savage tribes and amongst their immediate, half-civilised Peopo neighbours.

Once I won about 800 roubles of a General, at a Russian club. The rule of the club was, that if one member won money of another, and the money was not paid in twenty-four hours, he might, in the next twenty-four hours, inform the committee of the club, when the defaulter had either to pay, or to withdraw. If, however, he did not notify the committee within these twenty-four hours, the debt became a private one, with which the club had no concern. The day after I had won of my friend the General, he called upon me. Sighing deeply he threw himself on a sofa, and explained to me, he could not pay me, and that, if I notified the club, he would be a dishonoured man. It struck me, that he was rather overdoing his part. So I said, that I had nothing to do with his private affairs, but that, if the money were not forthcoming, I should write, within the specified time, to the club committee. "Then," he observed, "I may as well pay you," which he proceeded to do. The General had "tried it on." He was not ashamed of being detected. If I had been fool enough to believe him, I should never have seen my 800 roubles.

Their diplomacy is much on a par with this trait. They "try it on" whenever they have an opportunity. But they are no males. It is their system. Being at Adrianople, they endeavoured to make their way to Constantinople. If no one had hindered them, they would have tried to obtain control over the Dardanelles. Had they obtained this control they would have tried to get something else. The only way to deal with them, not to believe a single word they say, to distrust them, especially when they talk about their honour, and never to give in to them. They are exceedingly practical. If firmly met, they seldom persevere, unless the odds are very much in their favour.

THE PLEASURES OF PIG-STICKING.

A writer in the *Oriental Sporting Magazine*, under the heading "A Day with the Constantinople Hunt Club," gives the following amusing account of a day's sport:

The country which we were hunting in was very peculiar. Long before the English had formed a deep bay in its eastern side, the whole of which is now filled by an alluvial formation covering many thousands of acres. The original river bank still stands up in a precipitous bluff, and under it lies a long stretch of deep still water, an arm of the river now closed at both ends, called by the natives a "dead Ganges," or goer. On its low side this water is bordered by a stretch of marsh and grass cover. The land then rises again in its new formation, stretching away for two or three miles to the river, where again it was covered with a dense growth of high grasses. The intervening space is beautiful sandy soil, cultivated in winter and spring crops, and dotted over with small horse-shoe shaped pools like the Chumpan lakes in miniature. Each of these pools had its edging of grass and marshy growth, but far too thin for a pig in ordinary times to take shelter in them. It was now nearly 5 o'clock. We were passing one of these pools, on our way back to the jungle, when I saw a pig trying to hide himself at the edge. He was slain within about 10 minutes, Juxed securing the spear. At this time Juxed had one of the nicest little horses I have ever known. We used to laugh at Juxed for calling him an Arab, but changed our tune when we found him galloping past the Australians with his owner on his back. He was a 10 or 11 stone horse, and Juxed weighed over 13 without his clothes, but this mattered little to him, till length the gamy little horse suddenly broke down. To illustrate his quality, Fred, who now has him, tells the following story:—He and Juxed and W. G. Willson were hunting at Dignagar, and had waited so long for the pig to break as to have become impatient. Juxed was sitting on his horse, when he was browsing the grass, when I suddenly threw up its head, and, with a bound round which very nearly unshipped him, started after the pig, which had broken unobserved by beaters and all. Juxed says, he merely sat his horse and kept his spear steady, till the pig turned, charged, and impaled himself, for it was a sow, upon it. The spear must have been held uncommonly straight, as neither of the others touched her, and though a big beast, she perished at this single stroke. The only other horse I have ever seen so alluringly broke down. To illustrate his quality, Fred, who now has him, tells the following story:—He and Juxed and W. G. Willson were hunting at Dignagar, and had waited so long for the pig to break as to have become impatient. 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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

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Price, \$24 per Annum.

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TUESDAY,

the 9th April, 1878, at Noon, at his Residence No. 4, Albany Terrace,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing-room Chairs, Couches and Settees in Walnut, Covered with Green Rep, Morocco Covered Easy Chairs, Marble-top Tables, Gilt Console Table with Marble Top and Mirror Back, Large Pier Glasses, Chromo-lithographs, Flower Vases, Clocks, Gasolier, Carpet, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, comprising: Carved Sideboard, Dining Table, Chairs, Whatnots, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crochery Ware, Clocks, Vases, Handsome Teak Book Case, Crystal Gasolier, Fender and Fire Irons, &c., &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE, comprising: Solid Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ladies' Wardrobes English-made of Solid Mahogany, Dressing Tables and Washstands with Marble-tops, Toilet Mirrors, Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Couches, &c., &c.

1 English-made BASKET CARRIAGE, with Harness, &c., complete. 2 PONIES, accustomed to carry Ladies, and broken to Harness. A COTTAGE PIANO, by Broadwood & Sons, London. A PARLOUR BILLIARD TABLE, with Cues, &c., complete.

And, A Fine Collection of PLANTS and FERNS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, April 2, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

Ex M. M. S. S. "A74," AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASSORTED PATES.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S LONG ASPARAGUS.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.

FENARD & FILS' FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

CIGARETTES, COMPAGNIE LAFERME.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE. BARCELONA NUTS. BRAZIL NUTS.

PEA NUTS. ALMONDS in SHELL. SMYRNA FIGS.

MUSCATEL BLOOM RAISINS, in Cartons.

EPPE'S COCOA. BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK. GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.

GALETTINE and ISINGLAS, in 1/2 lb. Packets.

WAFLE IRONS. AMERICAN BROTHERS.

VERY FINE "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS. BILLIARD CUE CEMENT.

BILLIARD CHALK. BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

BARCLAY and PERKINS' PORTER, in Hogsheads.

Both's Best Quality RUSSIAN ROPE. HORN'S ASSORTED TARRED and WHITE LINES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS.

MAEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., offer FOR SALE at COST PRICES, to Effect a Clearance.

BRASS FLUSH BOLTS.

STRONG BEST ENGLISH MAKE 36 in. by 1 1/2 in.

" " 30 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 24 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 18 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 12 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 9 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 6 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 3 " " 1 1/2 "

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" " 3/4 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/2 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/4 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/8 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/16 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/32 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/64 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/128 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/256 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/512 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/1024 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/2048 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/4096 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/8192 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/16384 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/32768 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/65536 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/131072 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 1/262144 " " 1 1/2 "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC. LETT'S DIARIES.

ARNOULD ON MARINE INSURANCE. LAW OF GENERAL AVERAGE.

SMITH'S MERCANTILE LAW. McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY.

HOPKINS' PORT OF REFUGE. ENGLISH SYNONYMS.

ROGET'S THESAURUS. ANDERSON'S MERCANTILE LETTERS.

OLLENDORFF'S FRENCH METHOD. OLLENDORFF'S GERMAN METHOD.

OLLENDORFF'S ITALIAN METHOD. NARES' SEAMANSHIP.

DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE AND HYGIENE. UNIVERSAL INDEX OF BIOGRAPHY.

ETHEL'S BUDDHISM. ETHEL'S FUNG SHUI.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST. THE CORRECT CARD.

BREXTON'S HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT. BREXTON'S EVERYDAY COOKERY.

ENGLISH DICTIONARIES. FRENCH Do.

GERMAN Do. SPANISH Do.

ITALIAN Do. ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERY THING.

ALL ABOUT HARD WORDS. CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

CHINESE CHINESE SKETCHES. SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE.

ETHEL'S NEW CHINESE DICTIONARY, 1st and 2nd Parts.

ETHEL'S BUDDHISM. ETHEL'S FUNG SHUI.

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Intimations.

Intimations.

The Refinery in Hongkong is now in full working order, and will be so handed over to the Company on the 31st day of March instant.

The Company in purchasing the Oriental Sugar Refineries will take the business as it stands, together with all the engagements and contracts already entered into, comprising arrangements for the purchase of Raw Sugar, and disposing of the finished product in the various markets.

The Oriental Sugar Refinery, Limited, will have the advantage of a choice of markets. The Patent Sugars meet with ready sale at remunerative prices, in Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, America, and Australia, whilst the native trade is being steadily developed. In fact the Sugar trade in China is now in its infancy, and of its future success there can be no doubt whatever.

The favourable terms upon which the Company have been offered the property and sole right to use the Patent are alike a source of security to the Shareholders and a proof of the confidence of those whose enterprise and capital have originated the business.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Offices of the Company, together with the following Agreements, viz:—1.—An Agreement of the 2nd of September, 1876, made between the Oriental Sugar Refinery of Hongkong and the Wing Tung, Hing Hong for the supply of Raw Material on certain terms and conditions.

2.—An Agreement of the 25th day of March, 1878, made between Hans Kier on behalf of the owners of the Oriental Sugar Refinery at Hongkong and Swatow of the one part, and Robert Craig, Esq., for and on behalf of the Company of the other part, whereby the party of the first part agrees to sell to the Company the above-mentioned premises.

3.—An Agreement of the 25th day of March 1878, made between William McGregor Smith of the one part, and Hans Kier of the other part, whereby the said William McGregor Smith agreed to make over to the Company the sole right of using the said Patent in Hongkong and China on the terms therein mentioned.

It is intended that the whole of the Capital shall be called up as follows:—\$150 per Share on application for allotment. \$150 per Share on allotment. \$100 one calendar month after allotment. \$100 three calendar months after allotment.

Applications for shares will be received up to 10th day of April, 1878. Forms of application for Shares and Receipt for Deposit are appended. Hongkong, 26th March, 1878.

Form of Application for Shares (to be retained by the Bankers).

No. To the General Agents of "THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of being a deposit of \$150 per Share on Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to become a Member of the Company in respect of such Shares or in respect of any less number you may allot me; and to pay the further sums mentioned in the Prospectus and Articles of Association of the Company, and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Members for the Shares so allotted.

Name in full Residence Profession or Business Date 187

Receipt for Deposit (to be retained by the Applicant after being signed by the Bankers).

No. Received this day of 1878, of Mr. the sum of \$ being a deposit of \$150 per

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES VON BOSE has been authorized to sign our Firm per procurator at Canton.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, April 2, 1878. myl

NOTICE.
MR. THEODOR JOHANNES ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU has been authorized to sign our Firm per procurator.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, March 22, 1878. ap23

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD GUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8, 1878. ses

NOTICE.
MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878. myl

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, December 29, 1877. myl

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.

Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEBONG, Captain C. FRASER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 28, 1878. ap11

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIE" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 10th April. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A RETURN is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, March 26, 1878. ap11

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on the 11th April, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through-Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Oceans of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 10th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 25, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Ararat having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 1, 1878. ap8

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Argyl having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1878. ap8

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. DJEMNAH.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Djemnah, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 4th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE—230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—75,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date—Tls. 725,000

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KREBS, Esq.,
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ool

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £200,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20% per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop-Yik-Chan, Merchant.
LOO YAN, of the Yee-On-Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai-Hing-Firm, Merchant.
CHANG SING-YOON, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein, at CURRENT RATES, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George the First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies insured for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

To Let.

TO LET.
A THREE STOREY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 116, Queen's Road East, (Spring Gardens). Rent Moderate.

Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, April 4, 1878. my4

TO LET.
THE DWELLING-HOUSE, "Green-mountain," at present in the occupation of J. FAIRBANK, Esq.

Possession after 15th April.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, March 18, 1878. ap18

TO LET.
THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Intimations.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20%
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tigre, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, also Albums for Cabinet Portraits only. Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

SHIPS' COMPADORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1878. my1

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT THE MEETING held on the 12th Instant at Messrs Dodd & Co.'s Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said Dodd & Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ASHENDEN and EDWARD PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

ALL PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of Dodd & Co.
Amoy, January 14, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. IV.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.

Imperial Confucianism.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, Chinese Official Titles.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
The Manchu Terms for 上帝 and 耶穌.
The Mammoth in Chinese Records.

Mohammedan Apostles in China.

The Kiln identified with the Giraffe.

Life Saving Association, and other Benevolent Societies at Wuhu.

Professor Beal and his Critics.

Annampore Sovereigns.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 12, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A FOURTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of THREE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 1st April, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 8th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th April inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, March 30, 1878. my4

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PIRACY, TEND, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MEUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. WITH 29 MAPS and PLANS.

By
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the Climate and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with Historical Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY, Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less-frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRE and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CALENDAR of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOUR.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of China).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chun Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chun Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Toy Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Hat Shop, Yee Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chun Fan, Yung Wan Kwai, Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen, How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco	Via Hongkong	Via Suez
Letters,	22	26	26
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	4
Books & Patterns,	8	10	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	18	34	38	38
Registration,	None	None	None	None
Newspapers,	4	4	4	4
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10	10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	12	16	20	20
Registration,	8	12	12	12
Newspapers,	2	4	4	4
Books & Patterns,	4	6	8	8

Bahamas, Hayti:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	14	34	38	38
Registration,	None	None	None	None
Newspapers,	4	4	4	4
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	30	46	50	50
Registration,	6	6	6	6
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12	12
Registration,	12	None	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	16	16	20	20
Registration,	None	None	None	None
Newspapers,	4	4	4	4
Books & Patterns,	8	6	8	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	26	34	38	38
Registration,	6	4	4	4
Books & Patterns,	14	8	10	10
Registration,	12	None	None	None

To British & Union

West Indies only, 12

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery, if cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Fuzhou, Canton, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail:—	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in number at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as separate packets.

Circulars, letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, is bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officer of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in, any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or linsinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as colored and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted: as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, cury combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Maldives, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

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To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29. Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13. Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24.

1878. Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12. Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18. Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the actual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepare this class of

* But not Warrent Officers, viz., Assistant Surgeons, Quarters, Schoolmasters, or Corporals.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are filed to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows, that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

This Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and are a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matchboxes, Candles, Bogn, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing

as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Quills, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Agamemnon	h.	Wilding	1550	April 5	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Argyll	h.	Scott	1271	April 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	Ab'deen Dock
Arratoon Apat	h.	Macintosh	1392	April 1	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Atholl	h.	Thomson	923	Mar. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Bellona	h.	Ahrens	789	April 4	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Bellona	h.	Buchanan	999	Mar. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Bombay	h.	McKenzie	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Camoes	h.	McKenzie	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong		
China	h.	McKenzie	648	April 6	Stamson & Co.		
Danube	h.	Thompson	644	April 5	Yuen Fat Hong		
Douglas	h.	Pittman	561	Mar. 31	Yuen Fat Hong		
Emeralda	h.	Cullen	864	April 4	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Fatchoy	h.	Holland	395	April 6	Russell & Co.		
Gaelic	h.	McKenzie	153	Mar. 20	G. McLean		
Hallong	h.	Abbott	1712	Feb. 17	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Holland	h.	McKenzie	277	Feb. 17	Stamson & Co.		
Kednhow	h.	Green	1350	April 6	Kwok Acheong		
Kwangtung	h.	Punchard	674	April 3	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Madagascar	h.	Timms	824	April 5	Stamson & Co.		
Maharajah	h.	Clark	994	April 2	Stamson & Co.		
Malabar	h.	Gould	1270	Mar. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Melaka	h.	McKenzie	678	Mar. 17	Landstein & Co.		
Moray	h.	Butcher	1427	April 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ningpo	h.	Cass	761	April 5	Stamson & Co.		
Oriska	h.	McKenzie	1119	Mar. 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Pacific	h.	Goyenches	69	Mar. 28	Order		
Panay	h.	McKenzie	500	Oct. 30	Remedios & Co.		
Pearl	h.	McKenzie	704	April 5	Man Hing Chan		
Pernambuco	h.	Hyde	643	April 5	Melchers & Co.		
Petrel	h.	Brunns	171	April 4	Man Hing Chan		
Thales	h.	Coles	740	April 29	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Tekya Yen Byan	h.	Evens	480	April 3	Captain		
Yotung	h.	Goggin	288	Mar. 27	Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels							
Adolph	h.	Horn	867	Mar. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Alce M. Minott	h.	Whitmore	1100	Jan. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Anna Slobin	h.	Paulsen	326	April 6	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Anthos	h.	Seymore	648	April 6	Chinese		
B. F. Watson	h.	Hawkins	988	Mar. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Blanca Perla	h.	Tancredi	686	Mar. 31	Thos. Howard & Co.		
Black Prince	h.	Engels	750	April 2	Turner & Co.		
Bua Fan	h.	Slana	574	April 5	Kin-tye-long		
Chandoo	h.	Moller	1500	Mar. 6	Captain		
Conchita	h.	Span	430	Mar. 14	Remedios & Co.		
Cordillera	h.	Bertaud	459	April 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Corona	h.	Span	1199	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Crossed	h.	Gorham	668	Mar. 14	H. Kier & Co.		
Edward F. Bouvier	h.	Evans	941	Jan. 22	Russell & Co.		
Elano	h.	Barnby	1181	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Ellas	h.	Permen	312	Mar. 20	Wieler & Co.		
Eme	h.	Asala	773	Mar. 8	Butterfield & Swire		
Empire	h.	Leckie	1130	Feb. 21	Messageries Maritimes		
Enid	h.	Brattwaite	495	April 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Freeman Clark	h.	Dwight	1336	Jan. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Globe	h.	Harriett	736	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Goodell	h.	French	840	April 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Great Admiral	h.	Thompson	1676	Aug. 12	Russell & Co.		
Hark Away	h.	Pette	272	Mar. 31	Wieler & Co.		
Helen	h.	Volquardsen	607	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Jean Pierre	h.	Legasse	690	Jan. 12	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Kalaja	h.	Ross	690	Jan. 12	Chinese		
Kim Yung Tye	h.	Clark	464	Mar. 8	Carlowitz & Co.		
Leonie	h.	Ravano	874	Mar. 1	Thos. Howard & Co.		
Marie Ravano	h.	McKenzie	380	Mar. 23	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marie Charlotte	h.	Guiboux	425	Mar. 31	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marie Louise	h.	McKenzie	500	Feb. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	h.	Gorstenberg	447	April 2	Order		
Michael Belshau	h.	Miles	197	Feb. 24	Olyphant & Co.		
Mosquito	h.	Clark	696	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Nimrod	h.	Thompson	1374	Feb. 28	Russell & Co.		
North Star	h.	Amshury	986	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
P. J. Carleton	h.	Thuro	346	Mar. 31	Stamson & Co.		
Paradise	h.	Abbott	369	Mar. 30	Chinese		
Parmaio	h.	Phelan	682	Mar. 27	Carlowitz & Co.		
Phillip Fitzpatrick	h.	Munchau	464	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.		
Princess Sarah	h.	Barnaby	831	Feb. 23	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Quikstep	h.	Quinn	204	Jan. 17	Chinese		
River Lagan	h.	Rabicon	1066	Feb. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Rabicon	h.	Miller	1040	Feb. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Star of India	h.	Holloway	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	h.	Clough	600	Mar. 30	Remedios & Co.		
Teodora	h.	Berny	1270	Feb. 7	Russell & Co.		
Titan	h.	Camus	261	April 1	Brandao & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	h.	Jachens	1115	Mar. 28	Melchers & Co.		
Viga	h.	Herriman	1089	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.		
Wildwood	h.	Herriman	1089	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.		
WEAMPOA							
Glenfalus	h.	Wilcox	1866	April 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Gustav	h.	Johannsen	240	April 2	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Onward	h.	Heuer	210	Mar. 30	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
CANTON							
Amoy	h.	Drowes	814	April 4	Stamson & Co.		
Fuyew	h.	Crow	950	April 4	C. M. S. N. Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Albatross	h.	German	corvette	800	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Armide	h.	French	iron-clad	3800	7	150	April 4	D. Labarriere
Chi On	h.	Chinese	corvette	1000	7	150	April 6	Low Bush
Courier	h.	British	gun vessel	774	3	180	Feb. 21	W. McF. Castle
Crowley	h.	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 21	C. E. D. Wilcox
Hugon	h.	French	man-of-war	1200	3	180	Mar. 15	M. Galache
Lapwing	h.	British	gun vessel	774	3	180	Mar. 28	W. G. Scott
Mecaneo	h.	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	April 1	O. P. Tudor
Swinger	h.	British	gun vessel	408	2	60	April 1	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	h.	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	280	Jan. 29	Lt.-Com. Annesley
Vigilant	h.	British	despatch vessel	856	2	280	Jan. 29	Lt.-Com. Annesley

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 26, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Deutchland	h.	German	barque	...	...	...	...
Douglas	h.	British	gun vessel	...	...	...	...
Europe	h.	British	gun vessel	...	...	...	...
Mochoen	h.	British	gun vessel	...	...	...	...
Tai Yee	h.	British	gun vessel	...	...	...	...

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 1, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Archives	h.	British	...	...	...	...	...
China	h.	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
Ching	h.	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
Ching	h.	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
Ching	h.	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...

Ships left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 6, 1878.
At 1120 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Meat.	Price.
Bacon, English, lb.	500 —
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	300 250
" Foochow, new, "	200 180
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	180 160
Beef Corned, catty	150 140
" Roast, "	160 140
" Soup, "	110 100
" Steak, "	160 140
Bullocks' Brains, per set	60 50
" Tongue, fresh, each	380 300
" corned, "	350 320
" Head, "	550 500
" Heart, "	160 140
" Hump, Salt, catty	160 140
" Feet, each	50 40
" Kidneys, "	80 70
" Tail, "	120 110
" Liver, catty	100 90
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60 50
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500
Lams, American, lb.	360 280
" Chinese, "	200 180
" English, "	380 320
Mutton Chop, "	160 140
" Leg, "	160 140
" Shoulder, "	140 120
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	60 50
" Feet, "	110 90
" Fry, "	110 100
" Head, "	80 70
" Heart, each	50 40
" Kidneys, "	70 60
" Liver, lb.	110 100
Pork, Chop, catty	180 140
" Corned, "	180 140
" Leg, "	160 140
" Fat or Lard, "	120 110
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	800 800
" Heart, each	60 40
" Kidneys, "	60 50
" Liver, "	120 110
Sucking Pigs, "	\$2 \$1.30
Sweet Bread, catty	140 120
Veal, catty	160 —

Poultry.

Poultry.	Price.
Capon, catty	200 180
Deer, Shanghai, alive, each	\$20 —
Ducks, catty	140 120
Eggs, Hen, dos.	100 —
Fowls, catty	180 160
Geese, "	120 110
Partridges, each	300 275
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.50 1.25
Pigeons, catty	150 140
Quail, "	100 90
Rabbits, live, Canton, "	600 500
Snipes, each	120 110
Tal, "	320 300
Turkeys, Cock, catty	400 300
" Hen, "	300 280
Wild Duck, each	600 —

Fish.

Fish.	Price.
Bombay Ducks, new, per hundred	200 180
Bream, catty	100 90
Codfish, "	100 90
Codfish, Salt, "	200 180
Crabs, "	120 100
Cuttle Fish, "	80 70
Dace, "	100 90
Dog Fish, "	80 70
Eels, Congor, "	60 50
" Yellow, "	110 100
File Fish, "	80 70
Fresh Fish, Large, "	140 120
" Small, "	90 80
Frogs, "	200 180
Garoupe, "	180 120
Gudgeon, "	100 90
Gurnard, "	110 90
Haddock, "	180 120
Herrings, fresh, "	80 70
" smoked, box	\$1.00 —
Live Fish, catty	180 120
Lobsters, "	100 80
Mackerel, "	80 70
Mullet, "	80 70
" Red, "	80 70
Oysters, "	110 100
Parrot Fish, "	120 110
Perch, "	80 70
Pike, "	160 —
Plaice, "	120 110
Pomfret, White, "	120 110
Pomfret, Black, "	120 110
Prawns, "	90 80
Ray, "	110 100
Rock Fish, "	140 100

Meat.

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